THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9651. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1783.

THEATRE ROYAL.

TO-MORROW Evening, the 15th current, will be presented,
(Second Time)
The COMIC OPERA of
THE CASTLE OF ANDALUSIA.
Written by Mr O'KEEFE, Author of the Agreeable Surprize, &c.
With entire New Scenery and Decorations.

Pedrillo, Mr RYDER,

Don Fernando, Mr Bell; Don Scipio, Mr Kelly; Don Alphonso, Mr Tannett; Don Juan, Mr Sparks; Ramirez, Mr Hallion; Sanguino, Mr Sutherland; Calvetto, Mr Charteris; Rapino, Mr J. Bland; Philippo, Mr Bland, jun.;
And Spado, Mr JOHNSON.
Donna Victoria, Mrs HENDERSON;
Catalina, Mrs Sparks; Dame Isabel, Mrs Charteris;
And Signiora Lorenza, Mrs BADDELEY.

To which will be added, The celebrated Musical Entertainment of The
AGREEABLE SURPRISE:
Lingo (the Latin Schoolmaster) Mr MOSS;
Compton, Mr Hallion; Eugene, Mr Bell; Chicane, Mr Sutherland; John, Mr J. Bland; Thomas, Mr Bland jun.; Stump, Mr Sparks;
And Sir Felix Friendly, Mr KELLY.
Cowslip (the Dairy Maid) Mrs SPARKS;
Mrs Cheshire, Mrs Charteris; Fringe, Mrs Mills;
And Laura, Miss FARREN.

Tickets to be had, and Places for the Boxes taken, of Mr GIBB, at the Office of the Theatre.

LOST,

UPON Monday the 14th of July, about nine o'clock forenoon, on the Pier of Leith, or dropped in the necessary-house, or betwixt Leith and Edinburgh,
A RED TURKEY LEATHER POCKET-BOOK,
with instruments, a small bill, and some memorandums.
Upon returning it to the Publisher of this paper, the person shall receive a suitable reward.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN, who is well qualified to act either as a House-servant or Footman. He can produce proper certificates of his character.

N. B. He can play well on the Irish and common bagpipes, and is expert in fishing and fowling.

For particulars apply to Hugh Robison turner, Castle-Hill, Edinburgh, or the Publisher.

TO be SOLD within the High Council-House of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday first, at twelve o'clock noon, by warrent of the Sheriff of Edinburgh,
Twelve Silver Table Spoons, a Silver Cruit Frame, three Silver Castors, a Chessed Silver Tea-pot and Flat, and Silver Milk-pot, having a snake handle; a Silver Wine Funnel and Silver Sancer, and six Silver Tea-spoons; with sundry articles of Bed and Table Linen.

TO BE SOLD,

A Handsome BLOOD BAY GELDING, the property of an Officer, with black tail and mane, tail set, white face, 16 hands high, six years old, fit for the road or hunting, or to be broke to a gentleman's carriage, and a remarkable good goer. Will be seen at Mr James Veitch's farmer, Newbigging, near Musselburgh.

To prevent unnecessary trouble, the horse will not be sold under 25l.

CARRIAGES, and a Pair of HORSES.

TO be SOLD by auction, or public roup, on Wednesday the 16th day of July, 1783, in the Grass-Market of Edinburgh, between the hours of six and seven in the evening,

A FASHIONABLE POST-CHAISE, in good repair, with a pair of handsome, steady, BLACK GELDINGS; the horses are well matched, and in other respects very valuable, and proper for a gentleman's carriage: Also a COACH and a PHAETON. The whole being part of the Effects of a Bankrupt Estate under sequestration.

The horses will be shown by Mr David Gunn. The carriages may be seen in the coach-yard of Mr Archibald Millar, north back of the Canongate; and Walter Hog, accountant in Edinburgh, will inform as to the conditions of sale.

Ship and Cargo from the West Indies.

TO be SOLD by public auction, at Mr Redpath's Long-room in Berwick upon Tweed, on Tuesday the 22d day of July instant, the CARGO of the Brigantine TARTAR, Captain William Renwick, from Antigua, consisting of

10 Hogsheads 2 tierces and 2 barrels Muscovado Sugar.
17 Puncheons of Rum.
6 Hogsheads and 46 barrels of Coffee.
4 Barrels and 4 bags of Cocoa.

The goods are all in good order, and of the best quality.

Immediately after the sale of the above goods, there will be sold by public auction, the swift sailing Brigantine TARTAR, of the burthen of 130 tons more or less, mounts twelve, and is pierced for sixteen guns, with all her tackle, apparel, and furniture, as she now lies in the harbour of Berwick. The vessel is about two years old, was coppered in October last, and is just returned from a successful cruize in the West Indies. She is remarkably well found in all kind of stores, and fit to proceed immediately on a voyage.

For further information, any person wanting to purchase may apply to Mr Alexander Robertson merchant in Berwick.

P. FORRESTER AND COMPANY,

Opposite the Cross, Edinburgh,

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform their Friends and Customers, that they have just come to hand, some new and very elegant patterns of the following articles, viz.

Silver and Plated Shoe Buckles.
Fine large Set-Knee ditto.
Fine Steel-mounted Dress Swords, with Inlaid Handles.
Steel Chains, Silk and Leather Belts for ditto.
A neat Assortment of very elegant Gold Breast Pins.
Gold Rings, Ear-rings, Seals, &c. &c.
Gold and Pinchbeck Watches, plain, enamelled, and engraved, with some elegant Chains and Trinkets for ditto.
An assortment of neat Silk Purses and Purse Strings.
Ditto of fashionable Spurs, Bridle-bits, and Stirrups.
Ditto of Tunbridge Shaving, Dressing, and Writing Boxes.
Ditto of Silk and Linen Umbrellas.

N. B. Russia Cloth, and some very Old Soap at the warehouse.

The highest prices given for all kinds of Gold and Silver Lace, &c.
Commissions punctually answered.

HOUSE in DYSART to SELL.

TO be SOLD, that large house in the High Street of Dysart, presently possessed by Andrew Reddie, Esquire. It consists of a neat dining-room, parlour, six fire rooms, with kitchen, and very fine vaults and cellars; a well-stocked pigeon-house, good kitchen garden, a stable, and many other conveniencies. If the purchaser chuses he may also have a barn, with a small inclosure, a small green, and a well.

For particulars, apply to Andrew Reddie, Esq; the proprietor at Dysart.

FRENCH LANGUAGE & MUSIC.

MISS BARCLAY, from PARIS, where she received a regular education, from her infancy to the time she was capable of teaching the French Language grammatically, and with the true pronunciation, has opened PUBLIC and PRIVATE CLASSES for YOUNG LADIES, at her house, Wilkie's Land, back of the City-Guard, third storey. She humbly flatters herself, that the satisfaction she has already had the pleasure of giving, in this polite and necessary branch of education in private, will be a sufficient inducement to parents to intrust her with their children in a Public School, where there is nothing spoken but FRENCH.

She likewise teaches MUSIC to such young Ladies as incline to be instructed in that genteel accomplishment.

This Day is published,
BY WILLIAM CREECH,
Handsomely printed in Two Volumes Quarto, embellished with an elegant HEAD of the AUTHOR, price 1l. 16s. in boards, or 2l. 2s. neatly bound,
LECTURES
ON
RHETORIC and BELLES LETTRES,
BY HUGH BLAIR, D.D.
One of the Ministers of the High Church, and Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh.

NEW WORKS *published this Season by* WM. CREECH:

1. The History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic, by Dr Adam Ferguson, 3 vols quarto, price 2l. 12s. 6d. in boards.
2. Dissertations Moral and Critical, by Dr Beattie, quarto, price 18s. in boards.
3. Dr Beattie's Works complete, 2 vols quarto.
4. Observations on the Structure and Functions of the Nervous System, illustrated with 176 figures, by Dr Alexander Monro, one vol. folio, price 2l. 2s. in boards.
5. First Lines of the Practice of Physic, by Dr Cullen, 3 vols 8vo, price 18s. bound.
6. Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ, auctore Jacobo Gregory, 2 vols 8vo, price 14s. bound.
7. Plan and Outlines of a Course of Lectures on Universal History, ancient and modern, by Alexander Tytler, Esq; advocate, 8vo, with six coloured Maps, price 5s. 6d. bound.
8. Elements of Hebrew Grammar, by Charles Wilson, professor of Hebrew in the University of St Andrew's, price 4s. 6d. in boards.
9. Observations on the Shoeing and the Diseases of Horses, with Plates, by J. Clarke, farrier to his Majesty, price 4s. 6d.

Likewise in the press, and speedily will be published,

10. A System of Chronology, with Tables, by Dr Playfair, one large volume folio.
11. Surveys of the Agriculture of Scotland, vols 3d and 4th, by Andrew Wight, Esq.

Of William Creech may also be had, just published,

12. The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, by Edward Gibbon, Esq; a new edition, in 6 vols 8vo, price 1l. 16s. neatly bound.
13. The Annual Register, vol. 24th.
14. A General Index to the Annual Register from 1758 to 1781, price 6s. in boards.
15. Sermons by [illegible] Bailey [illegible] Chester, one vol. 8vo, second edition, [illegible] bound. The sale of this edition of these sermons was sold off in one day.
16. Orme's Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire, and of the English Concerns in Indostan, price 6s.
17. Kitchen's Traveller's Guide through England and Wales, with the largest and most accurate Map of the Roads, price 4s. 6d.
18. Six Discourses delivered by Sir John Pringle, Bart. when President of the Royal Society, with a Life of the Author by Dr Kippis, one vol 8vo, price 7s.
19. The New List of the Army 1783.
20. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England, 5 vols duodecimo, price 15s.
21. Adelaide and Theodore, or Letters on Education, containing all the principles relative to three different plans of education—to that of princes, and to those of young persons of both sexes; translated from the French of Madame de Genlis, 3 vols 12mo, price 9s.
22. Andrews' Remarks on the French and English Ladies, in a series of letters, interspersed with various anecdotes.
23. Dr Price on Reversionary Payments, Annuities, &c. &c. fourth edition, enlarged by additional essays to two large volumes 8vo, price 14s.
24. An Essay on Landscape, or on the Means of improving and embellishing the Country round our Habitations.

This day is published,
Handsomely printed in two large volumes Octavo, and embellished with AN ELEGANT HEAD OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS,
THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND,
from the Establishment of the Reformation till the Death of Queen Mary: To which are annexed, Observations concerning the Public Law and the constitution of Scotland.
BY GILBERT STUART, DOCTOR OF LAWS,
And Member of the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh.
To this Edition there are also subjoined,

1. A Letter by Gilbert Stuart to Mr Cumyng, Secretary to the Society of the Scotish Antiquaries; in which Dr Robertson is called upon to defend or renounce his Opinions, about the Character and Honour of the Queen of Scots.
2. A Letter by Dr Stuart to the Earl of Buchan, President of the above Society, stating the behaviour of Dr Robertson. And,
3. A Letter by the Earl of Buchan, in answer to Dr Stuart.

THE SECOND EDITION.

London: Printed for J. Murray, No. 32, Fleet-Street, and C. Robinson, Paternoster-Row; and sold at Edinburgh by Wm. Gordon; J. Balfour and Co. John Bell, J. Dickson, W. Creech, and C. Elliot.

SADLERY.

JOSIAH MAXTON Sadler, at the Golden-Horse, above the City-Guard, *late Baillie Blaikie's*, Edinburgh, takes the liberty to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has on hand a neat and fashionable assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. with every other article in the Sadlery branch.

He returns his grateful thanks to the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, who have hitherto favoured him with their employment, and hopes to merit the continuance thereof, as they may depend on being regularly served, on the best terms.

[*FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.*]
Most assuredly the last Season of repeating the following LECTURE.
At the Old Assembly Hall, Back of the City-Guard,
On WEDNESDAY, July 16. 1783.
GEORGE SAVILLE CAREY
WILL DELIVER HIS
LECTURE ON MIMICRY,
As it was delivered at the Theatres Royal, Covent-Garden, the Hay-Market, Marybone-Gardens, the Court at Windsor, the Universities, &c.

CHARACTERS Imitated in the LECTURE.

PART I.

Dr Fiddlestick, Mr Fisher; and a Song in the manner of the late Mr Vernon.

Mark Anthony, Mr Barry.	Juno in her cups, Miss Catley.
Shylock, Mr Henderson.	No Flower that Blows, Mrs Baddeley.
Cymbeline, Mr Hurst.	
Shore, Mr Wroughton.	Macbeth, Mr Macklin.
Jane Shore, Mrs Siddons.	Roundelay, Mrs Cargill.
Feignwell, Mr Leoni.	

PART II.

Waterman, Mr Bannister.	A Scene from Harlequin's Invasion, Messl. Bransby, Herald, Dodd, &c.
From Morn till Night, Mrs Barthelemon.	
Etiquette, Mr Edwin.	Taylor, Mr Parsons.
Wanton Gods, Miss Catley.	
To conclude with the Warwickshire Lads, &c. Mr Vernon and Mr Dibdin.	Serenade in the JUBILEE, Messl. Vernon, Bannister, and Keer.

PART III.

Song in manner of the late Mr Webster.	Widow Lovelt, in the Commissary, Mrs Pitt.
Richard, Mr Smith.	

THE EXAMINATION OF A STAGE CANDIDATE,
After the manner of the Immortal GARRICK.
A NEW DIALOGUE IN THE SHADES,
Between Messl. FOOTE and WESTON.
To begin at Eight o'clock.—Admittance Two Shillings.

A NEW HOSIERY SHOP.

North side of the High Street, Edinburgh,

IS just opened by JAMES CHARLES, Hosier and Draper, facing the City Guard.

He begs, in the most respectful manner, to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has lately returned from London, and other of the principal manufacturing towns, where he has selected a genteel assortment of the following articles—

A complete assortment of black silk Hose.	Variety of Barcelona and Silk Handkerchiefs, of all sorts and colours.
Plain coloured silk ditto.	Dark and light Pocket-handkerchiefs.
Stripped ditto of all sorts and colours.	A neat assortment of silk Purses.
Men and womens plain and embroidered white China silk Hose.	Black silk Vest and Breeches Pieces.
The knotted double-looped patent silk Hose.	Silk Web for ditto.
Spun silk Hose of all sorts.	Neat silk and cotton corded Vest Pieces.
A large assortment of womens cotton Hose, plain.	Worsted breecher Pieces of all kinds.
Double and single cotton Nightcaps.	A complete assortment of stripped Muslins and Dimities for ladies gowns and petticoats.
Scarlet cotton and worsted ditto.	Bordered Marseilles Quilting for ditto.
A large assortment of superfine worsted Hose.	Ditto Mock Quilting for ditto.
The double-looped patent worsted Hose.	Morea Gowns.
Plaited silk and worsted Hose.	A large assortment of white quilting for Vests.
Silk and cotton ditto.	Fine white cotton Sattinet, for breeches, &c.
Gauze worsted ditto, and footsocks.	Black sattin and Florentine coloured Denims, Paolis and Sattinets, for riding breeches; nankeens, &c.
Ditto thread ditto, and ditto.	Silk Tissues and coloured striped Muslinet.
Variety of Garters.	Striped Laureteens for vests.
Swaths for children.	Fashionable striped Linseys and Turkey Cotton, for riding vests.
Kendal and Aberdeen ribbed knitted worsted Hose.	Shirting flannel.
Stirrup ditto.	Military, and other Hats, neatly cocked.
Men and womens black worsted Hose.	Ladies riding Beavers in the newest taste.
A large assortment of womens thread Hose.	All kinds of Feathers for ditto.
Mens thread Hose, plain and ribbed.	Boys and girls Beavers.
Mens silk and spun-silk Gloves.	Firrentine.
Women's black and white silk Gloves and Mitts.	Hair Ribband.
Mens silk patent Gloves.	Hat Bands and Buckles.
Ditto worsted ditto.	Umbrellas and Bathing Caps.
Ditto thread ditto.	
Ditto leather ditto.	
Ladies habit leather Gloves.	

The above articles, the public may be assured, will be sold equally cheap with any shop in the trade.

KING'S BENCH.

Saturday morning, Mr Solicitor-General informed the Court, that Lieutenant Bourne attended, and moved the Court for sentence.

Lieutenant Bourne had been indicted on the prosecution of Sir James Wallace, Knight, for a libel, and for an assault.

On the libel he had suffered judgment to go against him by default, but had traversed the indictment for the assault.

Mr Justice Buller, who tried the assault, stated the indictment, and the evidence. It appeared that there had been three counts, the first for an assault, with an intent to commit murder—the second and third for an assault, but laid differently.

The defendant was convicted of the assault.

Mr Solicitor-General stated the defendant's case from a number of affidavits, from which it appeared, that, previous to his going on board the Warrior, Sir James Wallace had a quarrel with a gentleman, which had come to blows, in which Sir James had got the worst, and that defendant having interfered as a friend to the gentleman, Sir James had seized him by the throat, and wanted to transfer the quarrel to him. That defendant being ordered to Portsmouth, and finding there that he was to do duty on board the Warrior, commanded by Sir James, he did every thing in his power to be removed, but without effect, no officer wishing to sail with Sir James Wallace. Mr Solicitor-General then stated several instances of ill usage which the defendant had received from the prosecutor, particularly at Madeira, where he misrepresented his character

to the Governor—his giving orders that the defendant ſhould not walk on the ſame ſide of the quarter deck with him—his calling him ſcoundrel, and holding his clenched fiſt cloſe to his face—which ill uſage induced the defendant to petition Lord Rodney to call a court-martial, to examine into the conduct of each, and charging Sir James Wallace with oppreſſion, and ungentleman-like behaviour, contrary to the 12th and 13th articles of war. That no court-martial was called, but defendant, by order of Lord Rodney, was removed from under the command of Sir James Wallas, to L' Hector, and in her ſailed to Jamaica. That meeting Sir James on ſhore at Jamaica, he called upon him for an explanation, putting his hand upon his ſword. Sir James anſwered, he would conſider of it, but left the iſland without further notice. That defendant, arriving in England, went to Bath, where, by advice of his friend, Capt. Webber, he called twice upon Sir James by letter, who refuſed to come to any explanation. That defendant, meeting Sir James Wallace in the ſtreet, told him he ſhould lay his cane upon his head, and held it over his head; upon which Sir James took a piſtol from his pocket, and ſaid, "Strike, and I'll ſhoot you."

The Solicitor ſaid, he was now come to the point which called materially for the conſideration of the Court. The tranſaction at Bath being notorious, ſoon after an anonymous paragraph appeared in a public print, pointed at Sir James Wallace; in anſwer to which, Sir James inſerted a letter in the ſame paper, bearing his ſignature, abuſing the defendant, attacking his courage, and ſtating that he had not, either at Bath, at London, or Jamaica, ever come to the point. This, Mr Solicitor argued, was ſuch an inſult; that no gentleman, bearing his Majeſty's commiſſion, could ſubmit to. The defendant found his honour and his courage attacked, and in defence of both, that he might not be cenſured in the opinion of the public, and to ſhew that he had come to the POINT, he anſwered this letter of Sir James Wallace, by publiſhing that paper, upon which he had been proſecuted as a libeller, tho' it was clear that Sir J. W. began the libel. He then ſtated the aſſault. The defendant, he ſaid, met the proſecutor accidentally; the proſecutor had preferred a complaint againſt him at the Admiralty, which had been rejected. He accoſted him with civility, and as he had repeatedly demanded an explanation, this being refuſed by a poſitive denial, defendant ſnatched a ſmall cane from a perſon near him, and ſaid, "If you perſevere in refuſing, I muſt diſgrace you;" upon which he laid the cane on his head, and blows were exchanged. But the defendant had no large ſtick; Sir J. W. had one.

The Court obſerved that Sir James was wounded, and that the blow given him had cut through his hat and leather lining.

Mr Solicitor General then adverted to the indictment laid for the aſſault. He remarked, that it contained three counts; the firſt of which was for an intent to murder, but this charge was given up on the trial: there was no evidence to ſupport it—it originated in malicious reſentment. He could not, he ſaid, ſpeak in favour of duelling either as a lawyer or as a moraliſt—but upon its policy he has his doubts. The greateſt Prince in Europe, the King of Pruſſia, had given it as his opinion, that it was a queſtion ſo ſerious and intereſting in its nature and conſequences, that to decide upon it, required all the Princes in Europe to meet in Congreſs. It was true, the antients did not practiſe it; but in this country, unhappily, cuſtom had given it an honourable ſanction, and it was eſſential to the character of a man of honour, and more particularly a ſoldier, to conſider it his dernier reſort in all matters of perſonal injury. The defendant had acted from his feelings than what he had done.

The Solicitor-General then entered into the character of the defendant, which, by a number of affidavits, made by officers of the navy and marines, whom he had ſerved under, and whom he had ſerved with, deſcribed him brave and cool, mild, affable, and of a peaceable diſpoſition.

Mr Erſkine followed.—He commenced by ſtating his diſapprobation to duelling, as being contrary to religion, morality, and the laws of the country: but cuſtom had, notwithſtanding, unhappily ſanctioned it, and nothing but the interference of the Legiſlature could reſtrain, or effectually remove it. The defendant, he deſcribed, as ſtanding in a very peculiar ſituation. On one ſide he muſt tranſgreſs the law, on the other tranſgreſs the cuſtom which military honour had eſtabliſhed. If he tranſgreſſed the law, he was liable to puniſhment; if he tranſgreſſed the cuſtom, he muſt renounce every claim to the character of a gentleman and a ſoldier. He then recapitulated the inſults given to the defendant by the proſecutor, as ſtated in the affidavits; and ſaid, that as a ſoldier, he could not have lived under them. For his part, if in the ſame ſituation, he ſhould prefer being pilloried in every ſquare in London, to the contumely and diſgrace which muſt inevitably have reſulted from ſubmiſſion. He knew that their Lordſhips, as judges in their magiſterial capacities, muſt pronounce a ſentence upon the defendant; but he was confident, that in their private ſituations, as men poſſeſſing the fine feelings of honour and ſpirit, they would not conſider the defendant as criminal. He urged the defendant's character in mitigation of ſentence, obſerving that his courage as a ſoldier, and his conduct as a private gentleman, opened a proſpect to him of a ſituation as honourable as any Sir James Wallace had obtained. He again touched upon the injuries under which the defendant had ſuffered, and ſaid they were ſuch as the feelings of human nature could not ſubmit to, without degradation into the vileſt baſeneſs; and that the man who ſhould uſe him as the proſecutor had uſed the defendant, he would purſue thro' the whole of created ſpace. He obſerved, that the Admiralty had rejected the proſecutor's complaint, which had been lodged ſubſequent to the affair at Bath; and that then Sir James Wallace had cauſed to be inſerted in a public news paper, a letter, in which he reflected upon the character of the defendant—had reflected upon his courage—upon his conduct as a gentleman, adding, that he had *never come to the point*, either at Jamaica, Bath, or London. This letter the defendant anſwered, and he was bound ſo to do—and he anſwered it, by laying before the public the private letters he had written to the proſecutor, and which, as private letters, were not libels, but which he ſhould not have done if not provoked to it. He then concluded, by hoping, that the facts ſtated would induce their Lordſhips to conſider the defendant as a proper object for their lenity.

Mr Macnally ſaid, he ſhould detain the attention of the Court to a very few obſervations, and in making thoſe would be as conciſe as poſſible. He argued, that Sir James Wallace was the original libeller; and therefore, though the defendant had not pleaded to the indictment, the Court would not pronounce a ſevere ſentence to indulge the reſentment of the proſecutor; that as the *aſſault* was a conſequence of the libel, he truſted, that their Lordſhips, bearing that in their minds, would alſo be lenient in their judgment upon that conviction. In ſupport of his poſition, that Sir James Wallace was the original libeller, he remarked, that the firſt paragraph which appeared in the papers was anonymous, and that the defendant had poſitively ſworn he had no knowledge whatever of it. That the anſwer had been avowed by Sir James Wallace, bore his ſignature—and by the oath of Mr Barr, printer of the Morning Herald, it appeared to have been brought to the printing-office by Mr Sleigh, law-agent, attorney, brother-in-law, and Solicitor in the preſent caſe to Sir James Wallace. This letter, he ſaid, contained every eſſential that conſtituted a libel: it traduced the defendant as a gentleman, it injured him as a ſoldier—it ſtruck at his honour and his bread—and, by ſtating that the defendant had never *come to the point*, it induced a breach of the peace;—when ſoldiers ſpeak of coming to the *point*, they can only mean the *point of the ſword*. The defendant, to convince the world that he had come to the *point*, publiſhed his private letters to Sir James, and meeting him accidentally, they fell to blows. He ſaid, that if the defendant had applied by information, the Court would have refuſed a rule, becauſe Sir James had appealed through the medium of a newspaper to the juriſdiction of the Public. He ſtated a caſe to ſhew where the Court had refuſed an information on that account. He therefore could not doubt but the ſame principle which had induced the Court to refuſe the information on a former occaſion, would alſo induce them to mitigate the ſentence in the preſent caſe. The provocation given to the defendant was great; and had the proſecutor, inſtead of proceeding by indictment, ſued him by action for damages, the Court would direct the Jury to conſider the provocation, and apportion the damages.—This principle would alſo go in mitigation of ſentence on the aſſault.

He expected, he ſaid, to hear much from the gentlemen on the other ſide reſpecting the honour, courage, and ſituation of Sir James Wallace.—But in theſe reſpects the defendant was on a level with the proſecutor. Courage was the very point of a ſoldier's honour.—It might be ſaid of honour, as had been ſaid of wit; it was the property of thoſe who had it, and too often their only property.—It was the hereditary property of the defendant, a poor Lieutenant, with only his pay to ſubſiſt on. He had eſtabliſhed his title to his honour by his ſword, and by his ſword he had maintained the poſſeſſion. In ſaying this, he did not allude ſolely to the tranſaction between the defendant and the proſecutor, but to his courage and conduct in fighting for his King and for his country. If any doubt could remain of the ill treatment which the defendant had received from Sir James Wallace, the behaviour of that gentleman, on the day of trial, muſt remove it:—Forgetting the reverence he owed the Court wherein he ſtood; forgetting the dignity of the Judge; forgetting the reſpect he owed himſelf, he applied the vile epithet of *ſcoundrel* to the defendant. If then, in ſuch a ſituation, Sir James Wallace could not ſuppreſs the impetuoſity of his paſſion, and groſſneſs of manners, it was eaſy to judge of his conduct when on board his ſhip, where he ruled as a deſpot, and could act as he thought proper with impunity.

He then remarked upon the high character of Lieut. Bourne, and ſaid, from the ſtatement of facts, and the arguments which had been adduced by the learned Counſel who had preceded him, and from the few obſervations which he had ventured to make, he was convinced, that the Court would conſider Sir James Wallace the original libeller; that the aſſault was the conſequence of the libel; and that the provocation, though it did not amount to a juſtification, was a conſiderable [illegible] they would think, that though as a member of ſociety, in his civil capacity, the defendant, from natural reſentment, had fallen into error; yet, as a ſoldier, he was not culpable—that the humanity which had always marked their Lordſhips judgments, would plead in favour of the errors of human nature, and that the rigour of juſtice, would be ſoftened by the mild and benign principles of mercy.

Mr Bearcroft, leading Counſel for the proſecution, admitted the force of the argument laid down, to ſhew that Sir James Wallace was the original libeller, and that he having appealed to the public, was wrong: he hoped, however, that the Court would conſider the purport of the anonymous paragraphs which cauſed Sir James Wallace's letter, that they would compare it with the conduct of the defendant, and then judge whether Sir James had not ſtrong grounds to ſuppoſe that the defendant was the author. He alſo called upon them to obſerve, that in one of the letters, firſt written privately to Sir James, but ſince publiſhed, and which conſtituted the libel, Mr Bourne threatened to publiſh the tranſactions between him and Sir James. He obſerved, that the Counſel on the part of the defendant had attempted to ſet up an argument in palliation—an admiſſion of thoſe facts which conſtituted his criminality; for they urged, that he had done every thing in his power to bring Sir James Wallace to the point. Bad as the example was, ſuch was the peculiarity of the caſe, he found himſelf obliged to follow it; and the truth was, that the defendant had never called upon Sir James Wallace in that manner which the laws of honour preſcribe. He then ſtated ſeveral parts of affidavits, to ſhew that Sir James had not treated Mr Bourne ill at ſea, but admitted his removal, by order of Lord Rodney, into the Hector. He admitted, that the defendant had called upon Sir James for ſatisfaction at Jamaica; but ſaid it was in the evening, and that he came out of a negro hut, which was an alarming circumſtance. At Bath, the defendant never ſent him a regular meſſage; his firſt note had no name, but ſaid, "A gentleman would ſpeak with Sir James at an Inn;" and this the defendant accounts for as a point of delicacy—he was afraid of alarming ladies; but there were no ladies with Sir James, except Lady Wallace. To the next note he puts his name; but this he ſends alſo by a waiter, not by a gentleman, therefore Sir James would not attend; but to protect himſelf from inſult, puts a piſtol in his pocket, and on the defendant coming up to him with a ſtick, he clapped it to his breaſt, and, no doubt, would have ſhot him had he ſtruck. He again urged that it was the paragraph which cauſed the letter in the paper, which was to be conſidered as an anſwer to the defendant's boaſtings. If the defendant had been ſo ill uſed as to be under the neceſſity of diſgracing Sir James Wallace, it would have been ſufficient to have laid the cane upon his head; it was not neceſſary to repeat the blows, or to follow them with effect. The Court would conſider that this was a diſpute between an inferior and a ſuperior officer; that there was no colour to charge Sir James Wallace with inſults or oppreſſion; for if there was, Lord Rodney would have brought him to a Court-Martial. The Court would excuſe actions ariſing from ſudden guſts of paſſion; but here there was cool premeditation; and, for the ſake of military diſcipline, and good order in the civil ſtate, he could not doubt but the Court would pronounce a ſevere ſentence for the aſſault.

The affidavits on the part of the proſecution were here read.

Mr Silveſter argued, that no caſe that had ever come before the Court called louder for a ſevere ſentence, or merited it more.—The affidavits, he obſerved, on the part of Sir James, materially, and in a number of inſtances, contradicted thoſe made on the part of the defendant, and particularly an affidavit made by Lieutenant Spry, who fortunately arrived from the Weſt-Indies a few days ago. Mr Silveſter then urged, with new obſervations, ſeveral of the points which had been argued by Mr Bearcroft; and to thoſe he added, that the defendant had not acted alone, but by advice of Captain Webber, who aſſiſted in ſending the letters to Sir James Wallace, and that on ſending the laſt letter they had prepared a caſe of piſtols and a ſword for his reception—for the reception of a naked man coming alone, a circumſtance which ſhewed there were good grounds for laying an intent to commit murder in one of the counts of the indictment for the aſſault; for could the Court put any other conſtruction upon a man preparing a ſword and piſtols in a ſmall room, for the reception of another perſon, but an intent to aſſaſſinate? Taking thon theſe facts into conſideration, the Court would inflict upon the defendant an exemplary puniſhment.

Mr Law expreſſed his aſtoniſhment at the conduct of the Counſel on the other ſide, in attempting to palliate the charges againſt the defendant, by ſtating circumſtances which in their nature were aggravations. The liberty of arguing in extenuation had been abuſed; but the Court, in their magiſterial capacities, would put a proper conſtruction upon ſuch conduct, would ſee into its intent, and pronounce ſentence accordingly.

The whole conduct of the defendant expreſſed rancour and premeditated reſentment; it was purſued at different intervals of time and place—this conduct was neither palliated nor denied—the defendant boaſted of it, and in terms of triumph.—Thoſe circumſtances were boaſted of which were ſtrongeſt in aggravation; a Court of Chivalry was held forth, but their Lordſhips would not permit the principles of ſuch a Court to ſuperſede the wholeſome common law, or arreſt the arm of juſtice. He then called for the animadverſion of the Court upon the conduct of Captain Webber, who had appeared as abetting the defendant in the courſe of his proceedings at Bath, whom he thought more culpable than the defendant himſelf, and whoſe culpability was ſo enormous, that he ſhould expect his Majeſty's Counſel, now acting for the defendant, would riſe and move the Court for an information againſt him.—He repreſented the defendant as a man of a peeviſh, irritable diſpoſition, and harbouring reſentment without cauſe, and that hereafter no man would aſſociate with him. He juſtified the conduct of Sir James Wallace to the defendant, which, he ſaid, was no more than a proper attention to the ſtrictneſs required by the rules of military diſcipline; and theſe rules, as it appeared by the affidavits, had often been relaxed by Sir James Wallace in favour of Lieutenant Bourne, who had, on every ſuch occaſion, trangreſſed, by taking unpardonable liberties.—Mr Law then urged the neceſſity of a ſevere puniſhment, and hoped it would be pecuniary, that thoſe who had ſupported Mr Bourne in his defence, might ſmart with him in his puniſhment; for he underſtood, that whatever fine might be laid upon the defendant by the Court, it would be divided.

Mr Adam apologized for riſing to intrude upon the Court, after ſo much had been ſaid, and ſo much time had been ſpent; however, confined himſelf to a few general obſervations.—He then entered into a very warm eulogy upon the courage of Sir James Wallace, and the great and eſſential ſervices done his king and his country. His courage was unimpeached, and there could not be a doubt but he poſſeſſed feelings of honour equal to thoſe of Mr Bourne. Sir James Wallace did not apply to the Court from motives of revenge, but from motives of public juſtice, and in vindication of his character. Mr Adam then cited the ſpeech of Chief Juſtice Scrogg, who had proſecuted a libeller for the ſame reaſons; and to prove that the proſecutor did not act from an impulſe of reſentment, he obſerved that he might have proceeded by action, in which caſe, no doubt, a Jury would have given damages, which muſt have ruined the defendant.

Mr Solicitor General replied, that his client ſtood in a very peculiar ſituation of diſtreſs as a ſoldier: had he acted in any manner but as he had acted, he would have been expelled from ſociety; and having acted ſo, it was now urged that he had tranſgreſſed the common law of the land, and therefore no man ſhould aſſociate with him. A pleaſant predicament—act which way he would, he was to be expelled from the world. He would not deny the reſpectable ſituation which Sir James Wallace held in life, nor his perſonal courage; but did not theſe very circumſtances aggravate the offence which the defendant had experienced? Had Sir James Wallaces's mate, or boatſwain, inſulted Mr Bourne, he would have looked upon the inſult with contempt, and the world would have juſtified him; but the world would not juſtify him in ſubmitting to the contumacy and oppreſſion of a man of known ſpirit and eminence; they would have conſtrued that into cowardice and abjectneſs. However eminent Sir James Wallace's ſituation might be, it was not elevated beyond that height to which Lieutenant Bourne had a right to look up. Sir James had that in poſſeſſion which Mr Bourne had in proſpect. As to courage and conduct, there could be no doubt upon theſe points: his conduct on the 12th of April, and the teſtimony of thoſe under whom he fought, illuſtrated both. What did the affidavits ſay? That he is a gentleman of a pacific diſpoſition; that his behaviour was that of a gentleman in every reſpect, as well as an obedient good officer; never known to be quarrelſome; and thoſe he has ſailed with declare, they would be happy on all occaſions to receive him as an officer on board their ſhips. But let us look to his conduct when on board the Hector; let us ſee how the affidavits of the officers deſcribe it. He then read from the affidavits the following paſſage:—"that deponent believes him (Bourne) as incapable of harbouring a diſhonourable, or ill-natured thought as any man; and that on their paſſage from Jamaica in L' Hector, in the month of October laſt, they had a long and deſperate battle with two French men of war, during which, as well as through a ſucceeding ſcene of ſickneſs, thirſt and hunger, in a ſinking ſhip, a conſiderable diſtance from any land, and precluded from every proſpect of deliverance, his cool and unabated intrepidity inſpired courage and hope to every one round him." This character, ſupported by many affidavits, all made by perſons of reputation, would, he hoped, have weight with the Court, in mitigating the ſentence.

Lord Mansfield inquired into the circumſtances of the defendant, and was informed, that his dependance was his pay, and a penſion of fifty pounds a-year, which his Majeſty had

conferred on him, in consequence of his bravery and conduct, and a wound he received from a four ounce grape shot, which had penetrated quite through his shoulder blade, and was extracted at his back.

HOUSE OF PEERS, *Wednesday, July 9.*

READ a first time several bills.

Went through in Committee the Commissioners of Accounts, Births and Burials Duty, Waggon duty, Free Postage, and Excise Regulation bills.

Counsel having been heard on behalf of the Distillers against several of the clauses of the last mentioned bill,

Lord *Effingham* objected to that which made it felony to have any instrument in one's possession for the purpose of forging permits, his Lordship thinking it a hardship to throw the *onus probandi* on the suspected party, as mere suspicion ought never to reduce any man to the trouble of a defence.

Lord *Mansfield* said, the clause carried its justification with it. If a man was found possessed of instruments that might be employed in the manner the clause described, he ought to declare for what purpose, and in what manner he became possessed of them, as was the case where a man is found with implements of coinage. These implements may be used in Button-making, as well as in counterfeiting the coin; and if the possessor could prove that he meant to use them in the former, he stood excused, otherwise his guilt was very justly established.

Lord *Effingham* objected then to another clause respecting the forging of permits, arguing that the punishment (which was a forfeiture of 500 l.) was too general, as it equally affected the unfortunate man who defrauded the revenue of three shillings, and him who transgressed to the amount of 3000 l.

Lord *Mansfield* replied, that to discriminate would open a wide door to fraud. It would be a strong temptation to a capital smuggler to try his skill, first in small matters, in which, according to the noble objector's rule, he ran but little risk, and then, if he succeeded, to extend his adroitness, till at length he might bid defiance to detection.

Lord *Effingham* next opposed the clause respecting the imprisonment of such as were suspected of forgery, in case they found no surety for the penalty of 500 l. This, his Lordship observed, was contrary to the Bill of Rights, and, in general, to the benignity of the code of laws, which required not excessive bail.

Lord *Mansfield* insisted, that it was perfectly conformable to the laws, which very wisely directed that the surety against an escape should, as nearly as possible, be proportioned to the temptation.

Lord *Effingham* lastly objected to the very alarming power with which excise officers, whom his Lordship called the very scum and vermin of the earth, were entrusted by another clause. They were armed by it with authority, *without any manner of notice whatsoever*, to break open by night as well as day any house they might think proper. Common sense shewed how extremely liable this was to abuse. The midnight robber might make it his pretext to despoil of their tranquillity and property honest men, whom the very Legislature ought to guard, but which it thus deprived of their security. He called on the noble Duke at the head of the Treasury, as a Whig to oppose this violation of one of the chief rights and privileges of a British subject. He called on their Lordships in general, and those especially who were husbands and fathers, to guard against a measure which, some time or other by its execution, might throw the more delicate and tender part of a family into disorder.

The *Duke of Portland* replied, that the powers of the clause were not unprecedented; similar powers were already given to search after frauds against the revenue with respect to tea, coffee, candles, soap, &c. and they had not been abused. From experiment, it was fair to argue, that they would not now be abused. Besides, these powers were most cautiously guarded against abuse. The excise officer could not break open a door, unless sanctioned by the presence of a constable, which constable must be warranted by a justice, and the justice himself, previous to the warrant, must have an oath of suspicion for its foundation, with other circumstances, of which his discretion was to judge. In short, necessity required the bill; and the revenue it respected, would be ruined without it. Smuggling was risen to an intolerable height. Only about 9000 l. a-year, upon an average of the last four years, had been received from the duties on foreign spirits, though 50,000l. had been the income of the four preceding years; and during last year that part of the revenue produced no more than 3000l.; and this year, not as much as 20 puncheons of brandy had been paid duty for. On these considerations, his Grace trusted the House would deem the bill a salutary one, and so pass it in its present form.

Lord *Effingham* imputed the decrease of the revenue to the weight of the impositions on foreign spirits, and recommended an alleviation.

The several clauses of the bill being at last gone through, were agreed to without a division, and the House adjourned.

A protest was entered on the journals of the House on Monday last, signed Effingham, relative to the proposed bill for the relief of insolvent debtors.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wednesday, July 10.*

PASSED the sinking fund, linen, and smalts bill.

Ordered the civil list bill, pension, muslin, coffee and cocoa, and a number of other bills to be engrossed.

Went through the Committee, the bill to regulate Juries, and ordered the report on the morrow.

Passed the corn export, cotton and flax, East India, and several other bills.

A new writ was moved for Cirencester, in the room of Mr Whitshed.

From the London Papers, July 10.

LONDON.

This day the House of Commons closed the business of the present sessions, but adjourned to Thursday next, on account of the House of Lords sitting till that day, when the King is expected to go in state, and prorogue the Parliament by a most gracious speech from the throne.

To morrow the following, with several other bills, will receive the royal assent by commission, viz. the malt composition bill; the African trade bill; the Feversham ordnance bill; the Portsmouth dock bill; the Whitechapel paving bill; the stage coach and carriage duty bill; the stamp duty bill on vellum and parchment; and the quack medicine duty bill.

On Tuesday evening Silas Deane, Esq; arrived from France, and will be introduced at the levee to-morrow. His business is to settle the new mode of American commerce.

Yesterday judgement was given in the Court of King's Bench, upon Lieutenant Bourne, of the marines, who stood convicted of publishing a libel, and also of an assault upon Sir James Wallace, Knt. Captain of his Majesty's ship the Warrior, by striking him with a cane.

Mr Justice Willes pronounced the sentence. He entered fully into the case of the assault, which, he said, being upon a superior officer from an inferior, required a very severe punishment. The Court, therefore, adjudged, that the defendant be held in custody of the Marshal of the Court, for two years, and give security himself in a thousand pounds, and two sureties in five hundred pounds each, to keep the peace with Sir James Wallace for seven years.

Upon the libel, he said, that the conduct of Sir James Wallace, in publishing a letter in a public print, answering an anonymous paragraph, deserved reprobation, therefore the Court, on the judgment of the libel (which the defendant had suffered to go by default) would only fine him fifty pounds, and to be imprisoned till the fine was paid.

Mr Bourne, immediately on judgment being pronounced, turned to the bar, and looking at the Counsel who had been against him, said, "If this judgment be a consequence of those laws I have been taught to revere, I am happy that my spirit resists them, and I thank God I have not been bred up in that school."—He then turned to the Bench, and added—"My Lords, I submit chearfully to your sentence, being conscious of my own rectitude, and having my conduct approved by my brother officers, men of honour, courage, and eminence in their profession."—Mr Bourne then bowed, and his salute being returned by the Bench, he withdrew.

Sir James Wallace was present in Court yesterday during the time that judgment was passing upon Lieutenant Bourne. The latter was attended by a multitude of officers, and appeared full dressed in his uniform.

Last Saturday the unfortunate William Wynne Ryland finished a very fine engraving of King John delivering Magna Charta to the Barons, on which he has employed himself during his confinement.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, July 10.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

"The Sinking Fund bill, the East India Company's bill, the Corn Exportation bill, the Flax and Cotton bill, the bill relative to Smalts, Lord Rodney's Annuity bill, and General Eliott's Annuity bill, were read a second time, and committed for to-morrow.

"The Civil List bill, the bill respecting the American Sufferers, the Wine Removal bill, the Coffee and Cocoa bill, and the bill relative to Plain Muslins, were presented, and read a first time.

"In a Committee on the Exchequer Regulation bill, went through the same without amendment, and the bill was afterwards read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"It was this day moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, representing to his Majesty, that this "House have reason to believe that large sums of money, "which have at different times been issued for public service to "Sub-accomptants, have not as yet been accounted for before "the Auditors of Imprest; and although many of them may "have been otherwise accounted for in the course of office, yet "others, to a very large amount, have not been accounted for "at all."

"That it appears to this House to be of the utmost importance, that all public accompts should be brought forward "with as little delay as possible; and that therefore they do "most humbly beseech his Majesty to be graciously pleased to "give directions, that the most effectual measures should be taken to enquire concerning the persons to whom the said sums "have been issued, or their legal representatives, and particularly those to whom money has been issued in the course of "the late expensive war; and to take measures, in all cases "where there shall appear to be sufficient ground, to compel "them in due course of law to account for the same. And "that this House will in due time co-operate in all such measures as may, on full deliberation, appear to be proper, in "order to prevent the like delays in future."

"Several annual addresses for money towards defraying expences of printing the Journals, and several sums of money to different clerks of the House, were moved for and agreed to.

"Mr Richard Smith presented another report from the East India Committee; a number of copies were ordered to be printed.

"This day Silas Dean, Esq; waited on the Duke of Portland and Lord North, on the subject of American commerce, and afterwards dined with Mr Secretary Fox, at his house in St James's Place.

"This day Lord Rawdon set off with a grand retinue.

"The Directors of the Bank have yesterday given public notice, that they intend to make the 5th, 6th, and 7th payment upon the loan, which must give a sudden and favourable turn to the price of the public funds."

Mrs Sophia Sivright, widow of the late Mr Charles Inglis, Depute Clerk to the Bills, died here on Saturday last.

Died here this morning, aged 81, Mrs Margaret Forbes, widow of Mr John Forbes writer in Edinburgh, and daughter of Mr Robert Cramond, sometime one of the clerks to the Bills.

This morning, our races commenced, when the City of Edinburgh's Plate, of Fifty Pounds value, was run for over the Sands of Leith, and won by

Sir Alexander Don's chesnut horse Friar,	1 1
Mr Thomson's bay mare Blemeless,	2 dr.
Major Alves's chesnut horse Biddick,	dr.
Mr Dumbreck's chesnut horse Nutmeg,	dr.
Mr Millar's bay gelding Lofty,	dist.
Mr Hamilton's black mare Pousse,	dr.

This race afforded no sport whatever.

This day, the Silver Arrow, given by the Good Town of Edinburgh to the Royal Company of Archers, was shot for in Burntsfield Links, and gained by Mr Alexander Brown, Keeper of the Advocates Library.

Last night, their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton arrived in town from the Palace of Hamilton. As did likewise the Right Hon. the Earl of Morton, Lord Strathaven, and Sir Thomas Dundas of Kerse, Bart. and family, from London. Many more families of distinction are also arrived, and several others are yet expected.

On Thursday last the Convention of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland unanimously voted the thanks of the Convention to the Lord Advocate, for his very eminent services in Parliament in all matters connected with the commerce and manufactures of this part of the united kingdom; and, particularly, for the zealous and public-spirited conduct which his Lordship manifested in carrying through Parliament the bankrupt law, in terms so perfectly corresponding to the wishes of the whole mercantile interest.

Lord Advocate coming into the Convention soon after, the Lord Preses expressed to him how much the Meeting were impressed with a sense of his eminent services; and after publicly returning him the thanks of the Convention, his Lordship rose, and in a very handsome speech declared the satisfaction he felt in the testimony that had been given him by the Royal Boroughs, assembled in Convention from every part of the country, of their approbation of his public conduct.—That, with regard to the bankrupt law, he chose that cautious rule which enabled him, by private conferences, to combat those prejudices that were hostile to the system of the mercantile interest, whose wishes on this occasion he thought it his duty to follow implicitely; and therefore, the bill which has passed into a law is the same, without any alteration, which had been sent from Scotland, framed and corrected by one of the most able council at the bar.

His Lordship concluded with declaring, that, since the passing of the bill, he had occasion to think and to converse upon the subject of it; and that, for his own part, he was clearly of opinion, and he knew it to be also the opinion of the most respectable and eminent for knowledge and ability, that "*he was "upon the whole the best Bankrupt Law that had ever passed "in any country.*"

The celebrated Comic Opera of the Castle of Andalusia, advertised for to morrow, was performed on Saturday evening last, and received with very distinguished approbation and applause.

Mr Ryder's appearance on Saturday evening last, at the Theatre-Royal, in the character of Pedrillo, in the Castle of Andalusia, could not fail to give real pleasure to every lover of the Drama. Confessedly one of the first comic performers of the present age, he blended natural ease with genuine humour, and deservedly obtained the highest applause from a very brilliant audience.

Yesterday evening, a woman walking along with her husband, at the south back of the Canongate, suddenly dropt down, and immediately expired.

Extract of a letter from Fife, July 12. 1783.

"On Thursday morning last, we had a most tremendous storm of thunder, accompanied with dreadful flashes of lightning, that lasted for several hours. At Lindifferent, in the parish of Monnymeal, a shepherd, of the name of Brown, lost a son and a daughter by one flash, the former twelve, and the latter fifteen years of age. This accident happened about six o'clock in the morning. The mother of the children, for some years past afflicted with a paralytic affection, was sitting upon one side of a fire; her son and daughter on the other, and a woman servant, about to put a pot with milk on the fire. They were collected together, when the catastrophe happened. In this manner: the daughter was holding the crook till the maid should put on the pot, when the flash of lightning entered the South corner of the chimney head, and the daughter, with her brother at her side, were struck dead; the servant was knocked down, and the poor mother received the shock upon that arm next the fire, which seems to have disabled it much; her eyes too are considerably injured. The servant soon recovered, and went to some house in the neighbourhood for assistance——the boy became stiff in three minutes;——the girl's whole body remained soft for four hours, though none of her bones were broken. A young dog at the fire side lay dead for a long time, but is since perfectly recovered. A gardner attempted to bleed the boy, but without effect; some hours afterwards the wound poured forth blood, and a considerable quantity came from his nose. Their whole bodies soon grew black.

"It is very remarkable, though the chimney head was externally covered with loose straw, yet none of it was consumed or displaced; whereas internally the tract of the lightning was very visible, having torn the clay, stones, &c. &c. from the top down a considerable way."

Mr SALOMON'S CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, will be To-morrow, the 15th current, at ST CECILIA'S HALL; to begin exactly at six o'clock.

Tickets at Three Shillings each, to be had at Mr Salomon's, No. 6. St David's Street, and at the music shops.

By order of the Governor and Directors of the Musical Society,

A select CONCERT OF MUSIC will be performed on Friday next, the 18th inst. in St Cecilia's Hall.

The Members are desired to send for their tickets to the usual place on Thursday. Particular tickets being ordered for that night, each member will only be entitled to receive two.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, of COMELY GARDEN, returns his most grateful thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have been pleased to honour him with their company, and begs leave respectfully to inform them and the Public, that there will be Public Balls on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, during the race-week.

Admittance to Gentlemen, One Shilling and Sixpence,—and Ladies, One Shilling.—The Doors to be opened at Six, and the BALL to begin at Seven, precisely.

N. B. PRIVATE BALLS may be bespoke on any other night of the week, when Ladies and Gentlemen may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their orders.

A HOUSE TO BE SOLD,

At the Shore of Dysart.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, in the house of Mr James Dobie innkeeper in Dysart, upon Friday the 25th July, at three o'clock afternoon.

A HOUSE at the Shore of Dysart, consisting of a kitchen and cellars on the lower flat, six fire rooms and three closets on the middle flat, a garret-room and closet, and two garrets on the upper flat; and may be entered to in September.

For particulars, enquire at John Reddie merchant, Dysart.

N. B. If the House is not sold it will be SET. It is conveniently situate for a merchant or a ship-master.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE FRIENDSHIP,

GEORGE RITCHIE Master,

Now taking in goods at Hawke's Wharf, for Leith, Edinburgh, &c. and will sail the 26th July current.

Letters on business addressed to the Master at the New-England Coffee-house, Threadneedle-street, will be properly attended to

Advertisement to CREDITORS.

JAMES HILL, writer in Glasgow, who has been, by the Court of Session, vested in the personal estate of Messr. Wilson and Brown merchants in Glasgow as a company, and of John Wilson and Andrew Brown as individuals; and who is also vested in the real and heritable estates of Messr. Wilson and Brown, in virtue of a conveyance from them severally,—Requires their whole debtors to pay to him their debts, and their whole creditors to lodge with him their claims, accompts, and vouchers of debt, with affidavits thereon, betwixt and the 12th August next; and certifies such of the creditors as fail, that they will be cut out of their share of the dividend.

FARMS IN FIFE AND LINTMILL TO LET.

TO be LET, for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas next,

The following FARMS of the Estate of LUSKAR and CLUNE, lying on the west side of the town of Dunfermline, the farthest of them not more than a mile distant from the town, viz.

The Farm of BLACKBURN, consisting of about 120 acres.
The Farm of GOUKHALL, of 72 acres.
The Farm of BONNINGTON, of about 60 acres. And,
The Farm of CLUNE, consisting of about 94 acres.

The Farms are all properly inclosed and subdivided, with proper steadings of houses on them, and will be let either separately or two of them together in one farm, as tenants incline.

By their vicinity to Dunfermline, great quantities of dung may be had at very easy rates; and there is plenty of lime adjacent to the farms: so that there is no want of the proper means of improvement.

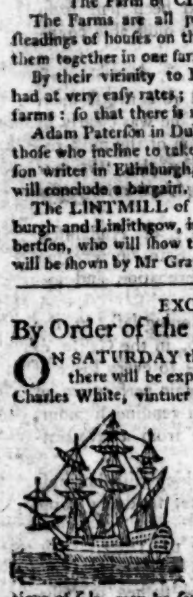
Adam Paterson in Dunfermline, the factor, will show the farms; and those who incline to take any of them may apply to Mr John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, or the said Adam Paterson, either of whom will conclude a bargain.

The LINTMILL of NEWLISTON, lying mid-way between Edinburgh and Linlithgow, is also to be LET. Apply to the said John Robertson, who will show the terms, and conclude a bargain. The Mill will be shown by Mr Gray at Breastmiln.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 2d July, 1783.

By Order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise,

ON SATURDAY the 19th of July instant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to sale, by public auction, in the house of Charles White, vintner on the Shore of Leith,



The swift-sailing Cutter called the MARY AND ELISABETH of Folkstone, of the burden of 145 tons; with all her tackle, apparel, furniture, and ballast, and a fine large Boat, lately condemned, as forfeited, in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

This vessel is a remarkable fast sailer, and will answer extremely well for the fruit or fish trade, or any other employment requiring dispatch.

Her inventory and materials, with the conditions of sale, may be seen, by applying to Mr James Hamilton shore-master of Leith, betwixt and the day of sale.

FOR LONDON,
THE LOVELY MARY,
WILLIAM BEATSON Master,

LYING in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and sails the 19th July current.

The Master to be spoke with at the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, at 'Change Hours, mornings and evenings on board the ship, or at his house in Queen's Street, Leith.

N. B. The above ship has neat accommodation for passengers; and the best of usage may be depended on.

For JAMAICA,
And to call at any of the Leeward Islands, if sufficient freight offers,

The Ship Governor Dalling,
BENJAMIN MOORE Master.

She will be ready to to receive goods at Port-Glasgow in a month, and clear to sail in all July.

For freight, apply to Robert Dunmore and Co. merchants in Glasgow, or to Patrick Dougall merchant in Port-Glasgow.

GLASGOW, 28th May 1783.

CASTLESTEWART ESTATE.

TO be Sold by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 19th day of August 1783, at six o'clock afternoon,

LOT I.—The Lands and Barony of RAVENSTOUN, now called CASTLESTEWART, and the Eight Merk Land of DAVALTOUN, lying in the parishes of Glasserton and Sorby, and county of Wigton, consisting of 2648 acres or thereby, and paying 104l. Sterling of yearly rent, which rises during the currency of the present leases to above 106ol. To be exposed to sale, for the encouragement of purchasers, at 27,000l. Sterling.

On this estate (which is all substantially inclosed and subdivided) there is a large commodious modern mansion house, with suitable offices, all in good repair; also fine gardens and an extensive policy, laid out in the best taste, with a great deal of young planting, very thriving.

This estate is capable of great improvement, having plenty of marle upon it. About 500 acres, lying round the mansion house, are presently out of lease. The estate holds of the Crown, and affords no less than eight clear qualifications (on the old extent) for electing a member in parliament, and the tithes are valued.

LOT II.—The Lands and Barony of DUCHRAE, lying in the parish of Balmaghie and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of 2430 acres or thereby, and paying 416l. of yearly rent.—To be exposed to sale at 10,000 l. Sterl. or in the following lots, at the prices after mentioned, viz.

Lot 1. The Mains of Duchrae, and the Lands of Ulliok, and Meikle and Little Craigs, about 773 acres, as presently possessed by Samuel and David M'Clellans, at 135 l. 2s. Sterling. To be exposed at 3200 l. Sterling.

Lot 2. Drumglass, Tomeroch, and Meikle and Little Duchraes, about 884 acres, as presently possessed by James M'Conochy, at 145 l. Sterling. To be exposed at 3300 l. Sterling.

Lot 3. Urioch, Clonie, and Mill of Duchrae, about 637 acres, as presently possessed by Andrew M'Min, at 108l. 19s. 2½d. To be exposed at 2600 l. Sterling.

And, lastly, Drumbreck, about 137 acres, as presently possessed by William M'Kenzie, at 20l. 9s. 10d. To be exposed at 500 l. Sterling.

The barony of Duchrae holds of the Crown, and stands rated in the cess-books at 925 l. 6s. 8d. Scots. It lies on the river Dee, by which, and a canal from the loch of Carlingwork, marle of the best quality for improving the grounds is easily got at a cheap rate.

There is a wood on this estate, which at last cutting, in 1768, sold for 400l. sterling; and there is also another wood presently fit for cutting, worth about 100l.

The tenants pay all the public and parish burdens over and above the rents. The tithes are valued, and the purchaser will have a right to them.

LOT III. A HOUSE and GARDEN in the Town of WIGTON, as presently possessed by Mrs Isobel Stewart, at the rent of 5l. sterling.

LOT IV. A HOUSE in the Town of WHITHORN, as presently possessed by Mrs Muir, at the rent of 15 s. sterling.

The title-deeds, rentals, current leases, plans of the estates, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet, to whom, or to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, (who has power to conclude a private bargain,) persons inclining to purchase may apply; and Mr Samuel M'Caul at Corsby, near Newtonstewart, will show the lands.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Mansion-house, Offices, Gardens, Orchards, Policy, and Parks of RESTALRIG, which belonged to the deceased Alexander Tait, Esq; one of the principal clerks of Session. The House consists of nine fire-rooms, with kitchen, servants hall, &c. The premisses are all in exceeding good repair, most completely inclosed, and a considerable quantity of thriving planting thereon. There are two good gardens and an orchard, all completely stocked with standard and wall-fruit trees of the best kinds, with Green-House, &c. The whole includes about 22 acres of ground, and lies about a mile to the east of Edinburgh.

The entry to be at Martinmas next. The house and grounds to be seen on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, betwixt the hours of twelve and two afternoon.

For further particulars, apply to Alexander Tait writer in Edinburgh.

PRICES FURTHER REDUCED.

Judicial Sale adjourned to Wednesday the 23d July 1783.

BY authority of the Court of Session, there are to be exposed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d day of July 1783, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The REMAINING PART of the SUBJECTS which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

The TOWN and LANDS OF SOUTHFODD, *alias* SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and regality of Dunfermline, and sheriffdom of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the stock, after all deductions, is proven to be l. 252 5 5 6-12ths.
Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0
And the proven free teind of these lands is 2 3 6 1-12th.

Proven free rent of stock and teind, l. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and shire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

The lands of Southfodd, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be exposed to sale in one lot at the reduced price of 5200 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross depute clerk of Session.

Sale of Lands in Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 17th of September next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of BARMAGACHEN, lying in the parish of Borgue and stewartry of Kirkcudbright. These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 320 l. Scots, but intitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification upon the old extent. The estate consists of near 500 acres of exceeding fine land, and has the means of improvement within itself, and great part is already improved.—There is a good mansion-house in the premisses, with offices of all kinds, and a large garden well stocked with fruit trees, and the farm-houses are very sufficient. There is also a good deal of wood, both natural and planted, about the mansion-house, which stands in a most delightful situation, about a mile from, and in view of the sea, and within three miles of the great military road leading from Carlisle to Portpatrick. The present rent is about 250l. Sterling, and a considerable rise may be expected upon the issue of the present leases, greatest part of which expire at Whitsunday 1785. Great part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands. The lands are valued, and the title-deeds perfectly clear.

For further particulass apply to Mr William Keith accomptant, or to John Tait jun. writer to the signet, Edinburgh; or to Matthew Buchanan, or John Smith, writers in Kirkcudbright.—Mr Paterson of Dunlop, in the neighbourhood, will show the lands, and Mr Keith has power to sell by a private bargain.

Estate of Melross, in Banff-Shire.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 17th of July 1783, at five o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of MELROSS, with the Mill and Multures thereof, lying in the parish of Gamrie, and shire of Banff, consisting of

	A.	R.	F.
Arable Land,	706	2	29
Improveable Ground,	324	0	3
Pasture,	663	1	6
Total Scots measure,	1693	3	38

This estate, from the long absence of the proprietor, has been little attended to by him, but is a most desireable subject for improvement. It lies pleasantly on the sea-coast, within two miles of the town of Banff, and still nearer to Down and Gardenston, which gives it the command of manure, and affords ready markets for the produce. In general, the soil is rich, the climate early, the unimproved grounds level and well adapted for the plough, and the whole is plentifully supplied with fuel, in virtue of a servitude over the neighbouring mosses of Fithery.

The present free rent, compared to the extent and value of the subject, is uncommonly low. After deduction of public burdens, it is only 211l. 19s. 7½d. Sterling, including the conversion of 121 bolls and half a peck of meal at 10 s. per boll; but, in the course of the current leases, some rises will take place; and nothing is stated, and, owing to the want of hands, little is at present drawn, for a quarry of very fine blue slate, which formerly yielded 40 l. a-year, and may now be again wrought to still greater advantage.

The mansion-house and offices, built by the late proprietor, are neat and commodious, the marches clear, the roads good, and the country cheap; and the lands, which are held of the Crown, afford a freehold qualification in the county of Banff; so that, altogether, a more complete property, for its extent, can seldom appear in the market.

The tacks are in the hands of John Reid writer in Banff, who will show the grounds and furnish rentals, which, with an inventory of the progress, with an exact plan of measurement, may also be had from Andrew Stuart junior, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who has full powers to conclude with any person inclining a private bargain betwixt and the day of roup.

SALE of LANDS in PERTHSHIRE.

TO be Sold, by authority of the Lords of Session, within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th of August 1783, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

The following Parts of the Lands and Barony of GLENLYON, viz.

The Lands of Cheslie, Carnbanmore, Wester Carnbane, Easter and Wester Invervar, and Lint Mill thereof, Ruskirk, Laganacha, Slalich and Craiginie, Camusvraekan, three fifths of Easter Aird, Dericamus, Daelhierlich, Caslie and Camusday, with the grazlings, &c. thereto belonging, lying in the parish of Fortingall; the free rent whereof (after deduction of the feu-duty, stipend, and school salary) is 590l. 15s. 5d. 11-12ths Sterling, and the upset price, or proven value, at twenty three years purchase, 13,587l. 14s. 8d. 11-24ths Sterling. The lands hold feu of the Duke of Athole; the teinds were valued in 1635, and are exhausted by the minister's stipend.

The articles of sale and title deeds may be seen by applying to Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, or at the office of Mr John Callander depute clerk of session.

Archibald M'Donald, wood forrester at Cheslie, will show the grounds.

HOTEL OR INN TO LET.

TO be LET and entered to immediately, the HOTEL in Cheisel's Buildings, fronting the High Street, head of the Canongate, Edinburgh, neatly fitted up, and conveniently situated for the business either of a Hotel or Inn, or both. As the apartments are numerous, elegant, and very compact, it would make one of the most capital inns in the kingdom; and stables can be furnished at hand.

The whole is centrical for the roads from London, and the east, south, and west country.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor in Cheisel's Court, Mr John Anderson writer to the signet, or Mr William M'Ewan writer, Kincaid's Buildings.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE Estate of PITNACREE, in the Shire of Perth.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, on Wednesday the 23d day of July curt. betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The LANDS and OTHERS after mentioned, which belonged to Lord John Murray, and lying in the parish of Logierait, and shire of Perth, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of PITNACREE, with the valuable Woods, Mansion-house, and others thereto belonging, at the upset price of 7501. 4 s. 3 d. 2-12ths. These lands of Pitnacree hold blench of the Crown; and the woods thereon must now be greatly increased in their value, the proof having been taken in the 1773.

LOT II. The Lands of KILLICHANGIE, including the lands of Dalnasudern, and the sunny half of Easter Dunfallandies, and teinds of these lands, with the woods thereon; at the upset price of 2832 l. 15 s. 6 d. The lands of Killichangie are held feu of the Crown, as in place of the family of Strouan; Dalnasudern are held feu of Mr Ferguson of Ballyouchan; and Dunfallandies of the Duke of Athole, all for payment of small feu-duties. And,

LOT III. The Lands of BLACKHILL, which are held feu of the family of Atholl, at the upset price of 614 l. 3 s. 2 d.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, to be seen in the hands of John Callender, depute-clerk of session, and John Fraser writer to the signet.

Sale of Lands in Berwickshire.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Lands and Barony of COCKBURN, and Lands of WESTER WINSHIEL, adjoining thereto, with the teinds and pertinents, lying in the parish of Dunse, and shire of Berwick.

This estate is of great extent, both of arable land and pasture grounds. The arable land is a good soil and fine dry situation, capable of great improvement, and fit for the culture of turnip, clover, &c. and the pasturage is known to be among the best and soundest sheep-grounds in the county. The leases of the whole estate are nearly out; and that of Cockburn Mains, the principal farm, expired as to the pasturage at Whitsunday last, and as to the arable lands ends with the present crop; so that a purchaser might enter to this extensive farm immediately.

There are favourable appearances of copper mines in this estate, the veins having been discovered and wrought in an adjoining estate.

The whole lands and estate hold blench of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 988l. 16s. Scots; and the lands of Wester Winshiell, being a forty shilling land of old extent, and separately valued at 146l. 12s. 3d. Scots, the whole affords three clear freehold qualifications in the county of Berwick.

For further particulars apply to George Jeffrey writer in Edinburgh, who will show a plan and measurement of the estate, with the rental, tacks, &c.

N. B. If the estate is not immediately sold, the extensive farm of Cockburn Mains will be let for such a number of years as may be agreed upon.

Sale of Lands in Linlithgowshire.

TO be Sold, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 30th of July 1783, at six o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of BALVORMY, with the Teinds, Parsonage, and Vicarage, in the parish and sheriffdom of Linlithgow, consisting of about 339 Scots acres, whereof about 288 are arable, 6 are meadow, 24 are pasture, and 21 planted.—The whole are inclosed with stone dykes, (excepting a few acres called the *Glebe*) and subdivided into sixteen inclosures.

The lands lie within two miles of Linlithgow and Bathgate, and are within a mile of coal, and 500 yards of a lime draw kiln.

There are two lime quaries, and lime stone in other parts of the lands, also a good free stone quarry.

The lands have been mostly pastured with black cattle and sheep the last seven or eight years; and the medium rent, when in grass, was about 188l. Sterling. Sixty-eight acres were set for tillage the last and three following crops, at from 2 l. 2 s. to 3 l. 4 s. Sterl. per acre per annum.

If not sold altogether, the lands will be exposed in the following lots:

LOT I. The Lands on the west of the road leading from Linlithgow to Bathgate.

LOT II. The Lands between the road to Bathgate, and another road from Linlithgow to Tartraven.

LOT III. The whole Lands to the east of the last-mentioned road.

The term of payment of the price will be made convenient to the purchaser.

The conditions of sale, title deeds, and a plan of the estate, will be shown by John Gray writer to the signet, who has power to sell by a private bargain; and the grounds will be shown by James Bisset at Balvormy.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.
PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and sold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, at No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the softening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, sore Throats, and Defluctions on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Sreneſs of the breast, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic Complaints and Shortness of Breath. They are likewise very beneficial in Consumptions, are not cloying to the stomach, but rather create an appetite.

☞ The great esteem these Lozenges have acquired, having induced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit sort, against two of whom, viz. one a Chymist on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymist in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with considerable damages. The Public are requested to observe, that none are *genuine* but what have the following Inscription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, *prepared by* T. GREENOUGH, *Chymist and Apothecary*, No. 10. on *Ludgate Hill*, LONDON.

These LOZENGES are also sold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Where may be had,

Published by Authority of the King's Patent,

Mr GREENOUGH's TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than thirty years past in the most universal esteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foulness from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the least injuring the Enamel; perfectly fastens such as are loose, prevent their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other disorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the same time delicately sweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate ease, even in the greatest agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the side, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be answerable, all others, even though sold under his name, being spurious.

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